

DR. DAVID ASKED TO GO TO BELGRADE CABINET BY EBERT

Muns Seek League Admit- tance and Protection for Ex-Kaiser.

TREATY-SIGNING SUPPORT GAINS OVER GERMANY

Complete Chaos in Situation Pre- vails at Weimar, Berlin

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, June 21.—President Ebert requested Herman Muller, majority Socialist leader, to form a new German cabinet, according to advices received by the American peace delegation, but later dispatches show the American military wire into Germany nearly this afternoon stated that Herr Muller, having failed to form a cabinet, Dr. Eduard David, former president of the national assembly, had been asked to assume the task.

Mathias Erzberger, probably will head the German peace delegation, advices indicate.

Bernstorff Likely to Go.

The opposition attitude of the Democrats and German nationalists on the question of the treaty probably will exclude Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and Count von Bernstorff from the government.

Ask for Reparations Clause.

The council of four of the peace conference received today from the German peace delegation asking for Premier Clemenceau's note explaining the reparations clause of the treaty and having the same force as the treaty itself.

Before the receipt of the German note the council had decided to postpone the effort for forty-eight hours.

The cabinet reconvened and reported to have sent a note to Premier Clemenceau as president of the peace conference asking him to give the allies to agree to the immediate admission of Germany to the league of nations.

Seeks to Save Ex-Kaiser.

Herr Erzberger also desires to know if the powers will consent to the limitation of Germany's indemnity to 100,000,000 gold marks and release their prisoners of war.

The note does not say whether Germany will sign the peace treaty, but it indicates that the cabinet would accept the treaty if these concessions were made.

It is known that difficulty is being experienced in securing a majority without the German democrats for the formation of a government, and the conditions named by Erzberger are those upon which the democrats would re-enter the majority block.

The center party also has declared that it desired, similar to its position as to this has not been regarded as an unshakable one.

London Lacks News.

LONDON, June 20 (by the Associated Press).—No definite news was received in official quarters in London tonight that Germany intended to sign the treaty. In the event of refusal to sign, it was learned that the occupation of Berlin and the reimposition of the blockade would almost certainly follow and that these measures would surely increase the amount of indemnity to be demanded from Germany.

Complete Chaos at Weimar.

BERLIN, June 20 (by the Associated Press).—The morning newspapers and telephonic advices from Weimar indicated that up to noon today complete chaos prevailed in the city where the national assembly and the cabinet were endeavoring to thrust out the situation surrounding the peace terms of the allied and associated powers.

Up to noon today Berlin was virtually without news of the retirement of the cabinet. The morning newspapers were given four days from June 14 to obey, the telegram to Bela Kun saying that the allies "will consider themselves free of the peace conference if the ultimatum is not complied with."

Bela Kun, replying under date of June 16, said that the Hungarian government had suspended hostilities, as requested, but that in view of the present situation on the Czechoslovakian front it is impossible to evacuate the territory in the time fixed by M. Clemenceau. In order to satisfy the ultimatum, however, Bela Kun has asked the Rumanian and Czechoslovakian governments to withdraw their troops from the frontiers.

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ITALY MOVING FORWARD WILL OCCUPY TERRITORIES GRANTED UNDER LONDON TREATY.

ANY CABINET COMMITTED BY OLIVER OWEN KUHN.

Italian armies are moving forward to occupy all those sections on the western side of the Adriatic awarded to Italy under the treaty of London. Italy intends to stand pat on fulfillment of the provisions of the pact. The day of compromise in Paris has passed, according to reliable advices which have reached Washington.

As a result of the situation Great Britain and France, in view of their acceptance of other territorial arrangements in Paris, in which Greece is made the chief beneficiary, are placed in embarrassing position.

They must, through the latest attitude of Italy, regard the solemn pact entered into in the treaty itself and its secret clauses as mere scraps of paper or they must disturb more recent agreements and settlements in regard to the Dodecanese Islands and Smyrna, which have been awarded to Athens.

Italy Casts the Die.

Wary unto death of the long, fruitless conferences in Paris, in which the claims of the Italian government were given but perfunctory consideration owing to the antagonism of President Wilson toward the Flume settlement, Italy has decided to stake its future fate upon the treaty of London, which fully safeguards Italy's economic as well as physical safety.

That a firm policy will be pursued under any government that is formed in Italy is taken for granted in Washington. Orlando's fall was directly due to a tendency to compromise Italy's aspirations and this will tend to serve as an object lesson to any government whether it be Nitti or another.

The peoples of Italy today feel that after heartrending military sacrifices, economic terrors which have been endured during the period of the war, that they can expect nothing of the allies, and this is largely due to apparent subservience of France and Great Britain to President Wilson's whims in regard to Flume.

What Italians Believe.

In the average Italian mind there is belief that France desires to dominate the Adriatic, and consequently control the Mediterranean, under the stipulations set forth by President Wilson. There also is a feeling that even Britain, whose ships would be interested in seeing the western side of the Adriatic fall into other hands than Italian, such contingencies would be met by the influence of the British empire because of the possibility of domination of almost complete control of trade.

However, Great Britain and France have not been able to carry out Wilson's declarations that the accretions of the fourteen points abrogated all existing treaties previous to last November.

Wilson Bolts Compromise.

Three weeks ago the Tardeau compromise was agreed to by Lloyd George, Wilson, Clemenceau and Orlando. Under this compromise Italy was to surrender large part of her Dalmatian claims, retaining Zara and Sebenico and a narrow strip of territory between the two. Flume was to be an independent port for a period of fifteen years, after which it was to be taken for the city proper.

Knowing the preponderant Italian character of the proper Flume, the Yugoslav delegation in Paris complained bitterly, for they saw that at the end of a fifteen-year period, Italy would have the city directly to Italy. President Wilson, though the Italians were given the promise, then reconsidered his stand and specified that he would approve the settlement should it be approved by the Italian and more in accordance with the national wishes of the kingdom.

May Defer Austrian Treaty.

It is generally believed that the Italian stand will defer the signing of the treaty with Austria unless specific provisions are not made for later settlement of the whole Adriatic problem. In this case it is regarded as certain in Washington that when France, Great Britain and Italy get together, President Wilson has gone the settlements will be made directly to the interest of Italy and more in accordance with the national wishes of the kingdom.

NORTHLAND IS AGROUND ON BUZZARDS BAY LEDGE

Outer Hull of Steamer Damaged.

All 350 Passengers Taken Off Safely.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 21.—The steamer Northland of the Eastern States steamship line, bound from New York to Boston with several hundred passengers and a large cargo of freight, ran aground on West Island, about ten miles from the Buzzards Bay entrance to the Cape Cod canal, shortly after 5 a.m. today.

BOSTON, June 21.—A message received from the Eastern States Steamship Company said that all the 350 passengers on board the Northland had been taken off safely, and that the outer hull of the vessel was damaged by the reefing of the Northland, ten miles from New Bedford.

Capt. Wright Ordered to China.

Capt. J. T. Wright, U. S. Marine Corps, at Quantico, Va., has been ordered to Peking, China, for duty with the American legation guard.



PAY CUT WORRIES WAR DEPARTMENT

Secretary Will Decide How to Do Work With Amount Reduced One-Half.

TWO COURSES OF ACTION

Officials of the War Department are worrying over an administrative problem which must be settled within the next few days. It involves the conduct of the business of the department during the coming fiscal year, beginning July 1, at half the present cost for clerical assistance.

When the armistice was signed, November 11, 1918, the regular clerical force of the department had been gradually reduced to 1,345 persons. It is today moving forward toward the edge of the great semi-circle which marks the dividing line between the occupied areas and the neutral sections of Germany.

Headquarters' Activity.

This was a most stirring day at 3d Army headquarters and among the 1st and 2d Divisions holding the east bank of the Rhine, whose valley the second, with its infantry, machine guns, artillery and all the paraphernalia of war, pushed forward. Ordinarily the Rhine valley is cool and peaceful in summer, but today it was a different story.

Sleeping in the Open.

Tonight the American soldiers are sleeping beneath the sky in the open fields while the country in every direction is dotted with German soldiers. The concentration of the 1st Division is well advanced, and the 2d Division is well on its way.

PARKINGS FORCE REDUCED PAY OF SINN FEIN U.S.

Announcement Feared to President of Irish Republic Is Mean General Pruning of D. C. Per Diem Incomes.

Reductions announced in the pay of employees in the trees and parking department revived fears at the municipal building today that there is to be a general pruning of the incomes of per diem operatives who formerly were paid \$100 a month.

In order to retain the services of a large number of employees during the war, the Commissioners transferred them from a statutory to a per diem basis at increased pay. Recently it became known that the city was considering returning them to their former positions.

Secretary Baker to Decide.

The course to be followed will be determined by Secretary Baker within the next few days, after he has received reports from the various bureaus. There also is a possibility—admittedly remote—that Congress may make further provision for the establishment of the War Department in the sundry fund appropriation bill now pending in the House.

SAMUEL GOMPERS AGAIN PRESIDENT OF A. F. OF L.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 21.—Samuel Gompers was today re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor, in convention here. Mr. Gompers in a speech said the selection was a triumph for the labor movement.

When the delegates arose to their feet to cheer the veteran workman, leader James Duncan of Seattle, the only delegate who voted "no," and Perley Grow of Los Angeles and other so-called radical leaders remained seated. The proportion of these, however, was small.

MAY USE TRANSPORTS TO DEPORT BOLSHEVICKI

NEW YORK, June 21.—Information received here today from the American legation in London, that the government has under consideration wholesale deportations of bolsheviks, anarchists and other radicals returning to their native lands. It was declared that the plan called for sending returning troops to take alien agitators back to their native lands.

DR. PESSOA IS DUE TO VISIT THE CITY TODAY

President-Elect of Brazil, With Party, Will Be En- tertained Officially.

COMES FROM FRANCE

Coming direct from Paris, where he was in charge of the Brazilian delegation, Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, president-elect of the Brazilian republic, was scheduled to arrive in Washington at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the reception arranged for the visiting official exceeding in impressiveness anything of the kind which has since the cessation of hostilities.

Acting Secretary of State Polk, with other officials of his department, arranged to be at the Union station when the presidential party arrived, with a number of automobiles in which to carry the distinguished guests to the home of Mrs. B. H. Warren, 1515 K street, which has been turned over to them. A troop of cavalry, resplendent in dress uniforms, will be on hand to escort the party to the home of Mrs. Warren, and a presidential salute of twenty-one guns will announce the arrival of the distinguished guests.

There are thirteen members of the presidential party, six of whom are women. The personnel follows: The President-elect of Brazil, Mme. Pessoa and Mlle. Pessoa.

Pessoa de Queiroz, consul general on the staff of the minister for foreign affairs, secretary of the delegation, Capt. Armando Burlamaqui, Brazilian naval aide to Dr. Pessoa, and Mlle. Burlamaqui.

Lauro Muller, Jr., secretary of the Brazilian legation, and Mlle. Muller. Mauricio Nabuco, attaché of the Brazilian foreign office, and Mlle. Gustavo Barroso, attaché, and Mlle. Barroso.

Mr. Muller is the son of Dr. Lauro Muller, former minister of foreign affairs for Brazil, whose visit to the United States five years ago did much to cement the good feeling between the two countries. Mr. Nabuco is the son of Mr. Joaquim Nabuco, former ambassador to the United States from Brazil.

To Visit Mount Vernon Tomorrow.

Vice President Marshall will entertain Dr. Pessoa and his party at a dinner this evening. They will be the guests of Secretary Daniels, who will take them to Mt. Vernon on his yacht, Sylph. Acting Secretary of State Polk also will entertain the president-elect during his stay in the city.

Dr. Pessoa will assume the presidency soon after his return to Brazil, and his term will expire November 15, 1922.

Sketch of Dr. Pessoa.

Dr. Pessoa was born in Brazil in 1865, and in 1882 was graduated from the law school of the University of Rio de Janeiro. He served for a time as public prosecutor, and on the proclamation of the republic became secretary of the government.

During the meeting of the international conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1912 he was elected president of the organization, and his term of office was made chairman of the Brazilian delegation to the peace conference in Paris.

It is the first occasion on which the president of the Brazilian republic has been a guest of the United States, though the Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro de Alcantara, visited this country during the centennial exposition in 1876. Thirteen years later he was elected emperor.

President Wilson, responding to a message from the president-elect, today expressed to the president-elect his gratification that the Imperial Republic of Brazil should have been able to send its representative to the peace conference in Paris.

"Please express to the President-elect of Brazil," the message said, "that the Imperial Republic of Brazil should have been able to send its representative to the peace conference in Paris."

Leaves New York for Washington.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, who arrived here yesterday aboard the steamer Imperator, left for Washington this morning.

Dr. Pessoa intends to return to New York by the steamer Imperator, after a short stay and will then begin a tour of western and southern cities before returning to Brazil aboard an American warship.

Breckinridge Long, third assistant secretary of state, and Joseph E. Kahn and John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, with other officials of the State Department, were on hand to see him off.

Dr. Pessoa thanked him and said: "I am very proud to be able to set foot on the soil of the United States, and I am sure that the friendship between our two countries will be strengthened by this visit."

The transport proceeded to her dock in Hoboken, where she was met by a large number of sailors and marines. Dr. Pessoa was escorted to the pier, where he was met by a large number of sailors and marines.

At the pier, which was profusely decorated with Brazilian and American flags, Dr. Pessoa and the members of his party walked through a lane of soldiers, while the ship's band played the Brazilian and American national anthems.

Dr. Pessoa was taken to the Waldorf-Astoria, where he will stay. After a short rest the members of the presidential party will be the guests of Vice President Marshall at an informal dinner on board the Brazilian battleship Sao Paulo.

PLANS BUYING NATIONAL ARCHIVES BUILDING SITE

Senator Poinder of Washington today proposed an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill providing \$400,000 to purchase a site for a national archives building in the District of Columbia. The bill also provides for working drawings for the plans for the building.

U. S. GETS READY FOR SWIFT MOVE
Case Rebel Chief Attempts Reprisals.
Prompt Invasion of Mexico in
Developments Reveal
Need of Preparedness
Authorities Here Not Optimistic
Regarding the Carranzista Campaign Against Insurgents.
Recent developments along the southern border and within Mexico itself, it was learned officially today, have brought a radical change in the attitude of the government toward the Carranzista campaign. It can now be said that "watchful waiting" has been discarded for "watchful preparedness."
The War Department has perfected plans to throw a punitive expedition of adequate strength across the Rio Grande at the moment official word is received that Carranza is about to stage a stage approaching the crisis of last Sunday. Orders for the advance of the expedition are being issued, and will be accompanied by instructions for the military occupation of territory in order to insure the safety of the expedition and absolute protection of the border through the creation of a neutral zone south of the line.
Further movement of the expedition would depend entirely on subsequent developments.
Lack Confidence in Villa's Promise.
Military observers here place little credence in the reports that Villa has abandoned his offensive to the north. Economic as well as military necessity, it was pointed out, call for the maintenance of the expedition now stationed on the flanks of the territory Villa now controls and for the maintenance of a strong position in the event of a change of circumstances. Villa's promise of fresh supplies of war in the case of customs duties and equipment.
Although three federal generals now are operating against Villa in northern Mexico, confidential reports to the War Department are not optimistic as to the success of the Carranzista campaign there. While the withdrawal of badly needed troops from the south, it is expected, will be followed by fresh incursions of the Carranzistas—already at the very gates of the capital.
Mexico's Army Not Potent.
The Carranza military establishment, according to official reports, is not as strong as it once was. Less than 40 per cent of its property is valued at 100,000, and its military value is decreased by the doubtful loyalty of some of its officers. The fact that hundreds of recruits were forcibly conscripted.
The rebel factions, of which there are said to be seven opposing Carranza. Villa is reported to be the strongest. Another is characterized in official circles here as "undoubtedly the most skillful military leader in the country," the Villa. The Villa is reported to have a force of 10,000, equipped with fairly modern arms, including cannon up to 165 millimeter in caliber.
Looks to U. S. for Aid.
So serious is the condition faced by President Carranza that he is said to be making every effort to secure the direct support of the United States in maintaining his power. This, according to officials here, accounts for the case with which the Carranza case was closed.
One of the principal purposes of the Carranza mission to Washington, it is said, was to secure the support of the American side of the question, and a member of his cabinet, the Secretary of War, is said to have been authorized, according to reports, to make a confidential mission to the United States to secure support of the Carranza case.
Members of the Aguilar mission also conferred with representatives of the oil companies in Washington, and it is said they will see representatives of the companies next week in New York.
It is known one result of the conference here was that Gen. Aguilar was authorized to make a confidential mission to the United States to secure support of the Carranza case.
BIG WARSHIPS TO END
ARMY TRANSPORT DUTY
Battleships and cruisers, now used in transporting American soldiers from France, will be withdrawn from that service by July 15. Those now in Atlantic ports will not return to France, but those overseas or en route will complete present trips and then be used for use with the fleet. Practically all of the battleships of the pre-battleship type and the armored cruisers have been used in the transport service.
Withdrawal of the warships was made possible, officials said, by the rapid progress that has been made in returning the troops and the assigning of additional merchant vessels to this service.
PLANS BUYING NATIONAL
ARCHIVES BUILDING SITE